

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

Vol. 4, No. 6

September 1937



NEW COINS OF LITHUANIA

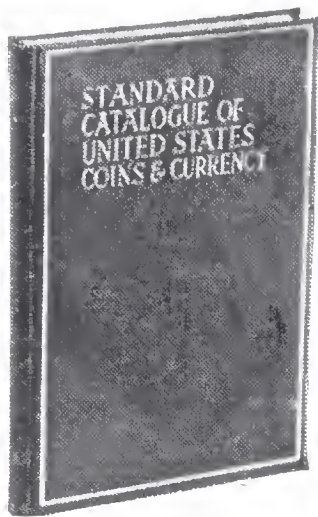
SEE PAGE 122

PUBLISHED BY
SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

1 West 47th Street

New York, N. Y.

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Distributed by
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1 West 47th Street

New York

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY JOHN W. SCOTT IN 1875

Published Monthly by SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LTD., 1 West 47th St., New York, N. Y.

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Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year

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Vol. 4, No. 6

New York, September, 1937

Whole No. 42

Announcement of a New Series Private Fractional Notes of the United States

The private fractional notes issued by cities, towns and merchants quite naturally divide into four periods, ie—Those issued before 1800; issues of the War of 1812 period; the Hard Times period, 1837, etc., and the Civil War period, the most extensive of all. It is the purpose of these forthcoming articles to present a list of all the notes known to the editors. We ask our readers to inform us of any other varieties which they may have or have actually seen. After a few months time taken to revise and correct our list it will be published in book form with illustrations of many of the most interesting notes. With few exceptions the notes described are in the collections of F. C. C. Boyd or Wayte Raymond.

Our Subscription List

Subscribers to the Journal are continually increasing in number. We believe this increase is due largely to our old subscribers who a year ago were invited to criticise its contents. Guided by their opinions we were better able to produce a more balanced publication. Few collectors are interested in all phases of numismatics, and it is not possible to write for any one particular group. We attempt to treat a variety of subjects so as to give every subscriber interesting and worthwhile in-

formation. Readers are invited to offer suggestions and criticisms, as this is the only means we have of knowing their likes and dislikes.

Each day we receive requests for back issues of the Journal. Usually they are from those who overlook renewing their subscriptions. While we would like to fulfill such requests, it is usually impossible. We therefore urgently advise our subscribers to renew their subscriptions when they receive an expiration notice. We still have on hand a few bound copies of Volume Number Three. These are available at \$3.00 each plus postage.

Nickel Coins

The International Nickel Company has issued a revised edition of their book on nickel coins. It includes only coins that are 99 per cent pure nickel. The omission of such familiar though erroneously named pieces as the United States "nickel" et cetera, reminds one that cataloguers and collectors of late years have been quite remiss in their descriptions.

Beginning with the first nickel coinage, the 1881 issue of Switzerland, there are listed nickel coins that have been issued by 29 countries. Each coin is illustrated and briefly though concisely described.

The book itself is a splendid example of the modern bookmaking craft. A very limited edition which has been privately distributed will make it all the more desirable to collectors.

New Issues of Coins

Described by
HOWLAND WOOD

The Latest Lithuanian Coin

A SILVER 10 Litu coin has recently made its appearance. Previously a five Litu piece was the largest denomination. The obverse bears a portrait of Vytautas Didysis or the Great, who is the national hero of Lithuania. He won his fame in the XV Century by driving the Poles out of Vilna and defeating the Knights of the Teutonic Order at the battle of Tannenberg, or Gruenwald, in 1410. He proclaimed himself Grand Duke of Lithuania and after warring against the Russians and the Tartars he tried to rid his country of foreign domination although he was the friend and protector of the various non-Lithuanian races within his domains, especially the

used as a coat of arms by various princes.

Around the edge is a three word motto which can be translated as Union, Justice and Liberty.

Roumania's Latest Coin

This is a nickel 100 Lei piece and has a well-executed portrait of King Carol by I. Jalea. The reverse shows the



crowned arms of Roumania, which is composed of the arms of the five chief divisions of the country. Superimposed on the arms is the Hohenzollern shield as Carol's grandfather was a prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.



Jews and the Tartars. It was during his rule that the people as a whole adopted Christianity. Lithuania really reached the zenith of its power at this time and the Roman Emperor offered him the royal crown. Unfortunately he died (1430) before he could be crowned, and all his visions and efforts to make the country a permanent power went for naught. His remains now rest in the Cathedral at Vilna.

The reverse shows the well-known horseman, known as Vytis or the White Knight commonly depicted on the coins and stamps. The origin of this horseman is obscure but it has been known as early as the XII Century to have been

Fiji—The Last of the Edwards

At long last the final Edwardian coinage has reached this country. The most that can be said about it is that it is a



sturdy coin. The piece is of the same design as the previous issue and is likewise of nickel. The reverse probably makes it one of the plainest coins there is.

Continued on page 137

Medals of the Presidents

(Continued)

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

President—1841

- 77 Obverse — Type of preceding, smaller bust.
Reverse—Type of preceding, six soldiers. Size 23. White metal.
- 77½ Obverse — HONOR WHERE HONOR'S DUE. GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON TO THE HERO OF TIPPECANOE. Bust in civil dress to right.
Reverse—BUNKER HILL. A NATION'S GRATITUDE. View of monument. Size 25. Silver, copper, copper-nickel, brass and white metal.
- 78, 79 Obverse—Bust right in wreath.
Reverse—View of residence. Size 22. Copper or white metal. Lovett series.
- 80, 80½, 81 Obverse — MAJOR GEN. WM. H. HARRISON. Bust in uniform right.
Reverse — RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS APRIL 4 1818. BATTLE OF THAMES OCT. 5, 1813. Female holding wreath over trophy. Size 19. Silver, copper and German silver.
We have seen this medal struck on a U. S. cent of the period.
- 82, 83 Obverse—MAJ. GEN. W. H. HARRISON. THE PEOPLES CHOICE. Bust in uniform left.
Reverse — HE LEAVES THE PLOUGH TO SAVE THE COUNTRY MARCH—4 1841. Size 18. Copper or brass.
- 84 Obverse—MAJ. GEN. W. H. HARRISON MARCH 4, 1841. HE REDEEMS HIS COUNTRY. Bust to left.
Reverse—THE PEOPLES CHOICE. THE HERO OF TIPPECANOE. View of log cabin. Size 18. Brass.
We have not seen this medal.
- 85, 86 Obverse—MAJ GEN. W. H. HARRISON. BORN FEB. 9, 1773.
Reverse—Type of preceding. Size 18. Copper or brass.
- 87 Obverse—MAJ. GEN. W. H. HARRISON. Date 1841 and 26 stars below. Bust in uniform left.
Reverse—Eagle with U. S. shield holding two labels inscribed—GO IT TIP and COME IT TYLER. Circle of 26 stars. Size 16. Copper.
- 88, 88½, 89 Die varieties of the preceding in copper or brass.
- 90, 91, 92 Type of preceding, sprigs on uniform. Size 16. Copper or brass.
- 93 Obverse—WILLIAM H. HARRISON. THE HERO & STATESMAN. Bare head to right.
Reverse — CANDIDATE OF THE PEOPLE. Log cabin. Size 16. Brass.
- 94 Obverse—Type of No. 87.
Reverse—Eagle holding ribbon inscribed—REFORM. Circle of 26 stars. Size 16. Copper.
We have not seen this medal.
- 95 Obverse—MAJ. GENL. W. H. HARRISON. BORN FEB. 9, 1773. Bust in uniform left.
Reverse—Eagle holding ribbon inscribed—TIPPECANOE. Circle of 26 stars. Size 15. Brass.
- 96 Obverse—MAJ. GEN. W. H. HARRISON BORN FEB. 9, 1773. Bust in uniform left.
Reverse — STEAMBOAT VAN BUREN. LOCO-FOCO LINE—FOR SALT RIVER DIRECT. Steamboat with flag inscribed—1841. Size 15. Brass.



77



77½



78



80



82



85



87



90



93





95



96



97



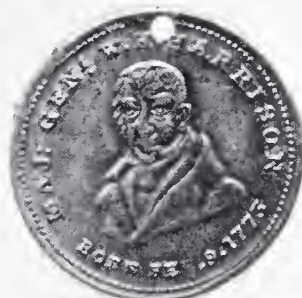
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100



101



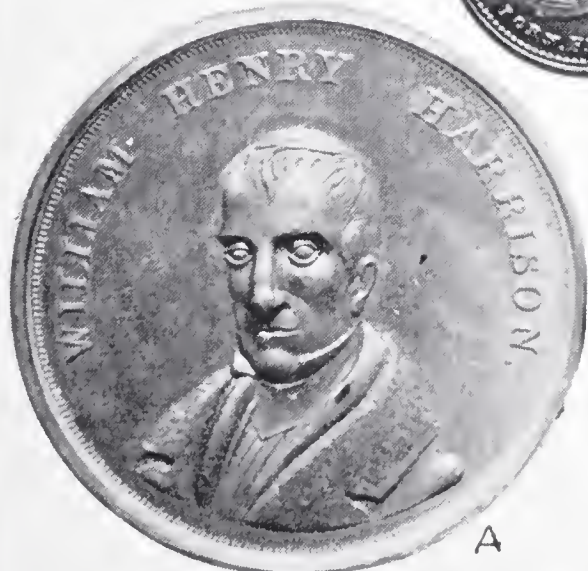
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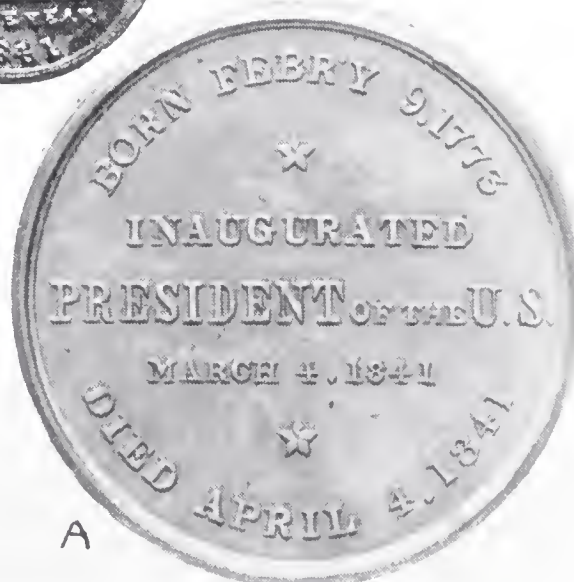
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104



A



A



B



C



D



C



E



F



E



G

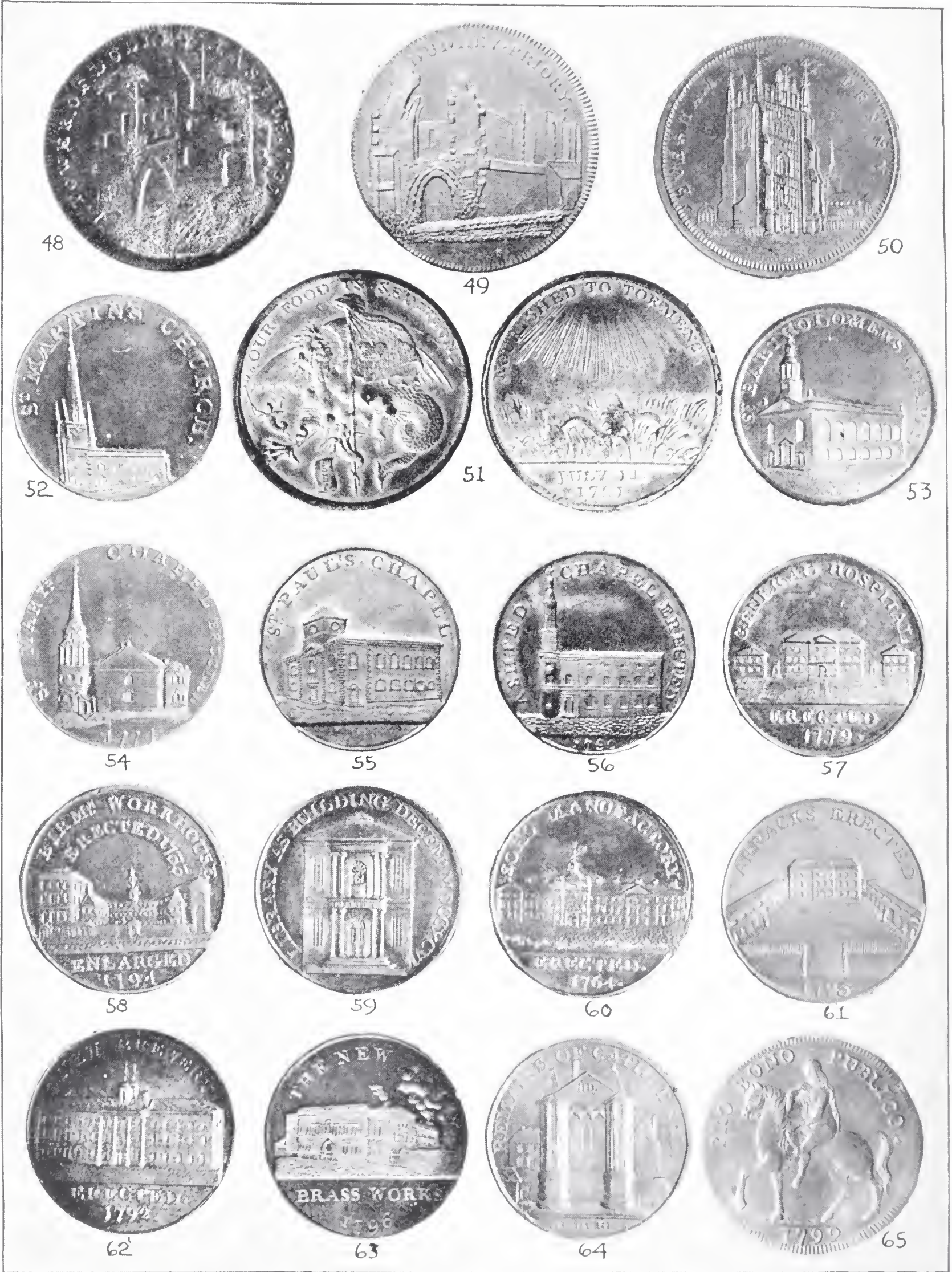


- 97 Obverse—MAJ. GEN. W. H. HARRISON. BORN FEB. 9, 1773. Bust left in broad military cape. Reverse—TIPPECANOE. View of engagement. Size 15. Brass.
- 98 Obverse — Similar to preceding but bust without cape. Reverse — WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE & FOUND WANTING. Pairs of scales inscribed—WHIGS and DEMOCRATS. 1840 above. Size 15. Brass.
- 99 Obverse—MAJ. GEN. W. H. HARRISON. Bust to left. Reverse—View of city, factory and steamboat in foreground. Arm holding scales inscribed—WIGS and DEMOCRATS. WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE & FOUND WANTING. 1840. Size 15. Brass.
We have not seen this medal.
- 100 Obverse—Similar to No. 98. Reverse—THE PEOPLES CHOICE. THE HERO OF TIPPECANOE. Log cabin. Size 15. Brass.
- 101 Obverse—Type of preceding. Reverse—THE PEOPLES CHOICE IN THE YEAR 1840. Log cabin. Size 15. Brass.
- 102 Obverse—Same legend. Bust of Harrison in civil dress nearly facing. Reverse—Type of preceding. Size 15. Brass.
- 103 Obverse—Same legend. Bust in uniform left. Reverse—Type of 101. Size 15. Brass.
- 104 Obverse—Type of preceding. Reverse — Similar to preceding but date is 1841. Size 15. Brass.

- A Obverse — WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. Bust in civilian attire almost facing. Reverse—BORN FEBR'Y 9, 1773 * INAUGURATED PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. MARCH 4, 1841. DIED APRIL 4, 1841. Size 30. White metal.
- B Obverse—WILLIAM H. HARRISON. Bust facing. Reverse—NINTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. View of log cabin. Size 28. White metal. By C. Wyllys Betts and not contemporary but a splendid imitation of the period.
- C Obverse—WILLIAM H. HARRISON. Draped bust right in circle of 26 stars. Reverse—Eagle within circle of 24 stars. Size 24. White metal or copper.
- D Obverse — GENL. WM. HENRY HARRISON HERO OF THE BATTLE OF THE THAMES. BORN THE 9th OF FEBY 1773. Eagle, standing on trophies, holding banner inscribed—LIBERTY. Size 27. White metal. Uniface.
- E Obverse—MAJ. GENL. W. H. HARRISON. Bust in uniform to left. Reverse — LOG CABIN OF NORTH BEND. View of cabin. Size 16. Brass.
- F Obverse—MAJ. GEN. W. H. HARRISON. Bust in uniform to left, Tur Jun below. Reverse—WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE AND FOUND WANTING 1840. Cabin at lower right. In field, arm holding pair of scales inscribed—LOCOS and WIGS. Size 15. Brass.
- G Obverse—Same as No. 97. Reverse—OLD TIP. View of log cabin. Size 15. Brass.

(To be continued.)

Medals not listed by Satterlee believed to be contemporary.



Sightseeing in the British Isles

Via CONDER TOKENS

By H. R. STEPHENS

(Continued)

While in Gloucester we are invited to visit St. Bartholomews Hospital (No. 45) which had been completely rebuilt and extended but a few years past. After our visit there and before leaving to continue our journey we examined the well preserved ruins of the White Friars Monastery (No. 46) and the handsome new County Goal (No. 47) which stands on the site once occupied by a Saxon and Norman Castle.

Leaving Gloucester we find ourselves on the highroad running northwards through the County of Gloucester into Worcestershire. Worcestershire is of interest to us because of its rich and well preserved ruins of old monasteries, this county being at one time the center of the Monastic movement. In fact so great were the holdings of the Church in this county that no feudal barons had residence within its boundries except at Dudley, where we arranged to make our first stop. Dudley Castle (No. 48) and Dudley Priory (No. 49) which we visited are very old structures, dating prior to the year 1000. Continuing our journey we follow the eastern section of the County to Evesham, founded in the 8th Century. In this town stands the magnificent bell tower (No. 50) erected in 1533 by Abbot Lichfield. After viewing this truly beautiful example of architecture our itinerary calls for a visit to Birmingham and Coventry in the County of Warwick which immediately adjoins Worcestershire on the east.

The Town of Birmingham is a very old one, being known to exist as early as the Saxon period. This town was the scene, on July 14th, 1791 of the disgraceful riots between the Unitarians and the so-called Church and King faction, which event is commemorated by the token illustrated (No. 51). Although Birmingham is old in years there are few structures remaining which date back of the 13th Century. Our tour of the Town

calls for visits to St. Martins (No. 52) erected in the middle of the 13th Century, and the only Parish Church in Birmingham until 1715; St. Bartholomews erected in 1749 (No. 53); St. Mary's in 1774 (No. 54); St. Pauls in 1779 (No. 55); and St. James-Ashted in 1791 (No. 56).

After completing our tour of the ecclesiastical points of interest we decide to include in our visit to Birmingham the old General Hospital which was founded in 1779 by Dr. Ash who is a local physician of note. (57). Leaving the Hospital we journey to the Birmingham Workhouse erected in 1733 (#58). This workhouse can accomodate over 2000 inmates, and is administered by a board of guardians of sixty members. Birmingham also has a number of large and well equipped libraries oldest of which is the Birmingham Library (#59) founded in 1798 by Dr. Priestly, who was one of the principal victims of the riots of July 14th, 1791. Those who remember their history will recall that Birmingham also has a monument to the genius of James Watt and courage of Mathew Boulton the great Soho Manufactory where they carried out the plans and building of the first steam engines. This great factory was originally erected in 1764 (#60). While there are many other points of great interest in and around Birmingham our time is short and we hurry hither and yon taking in the new Barracks erected in 1793 (#61); the Brewery erected 1792 (#62) and the Brass Works erected in 1796 (#63).

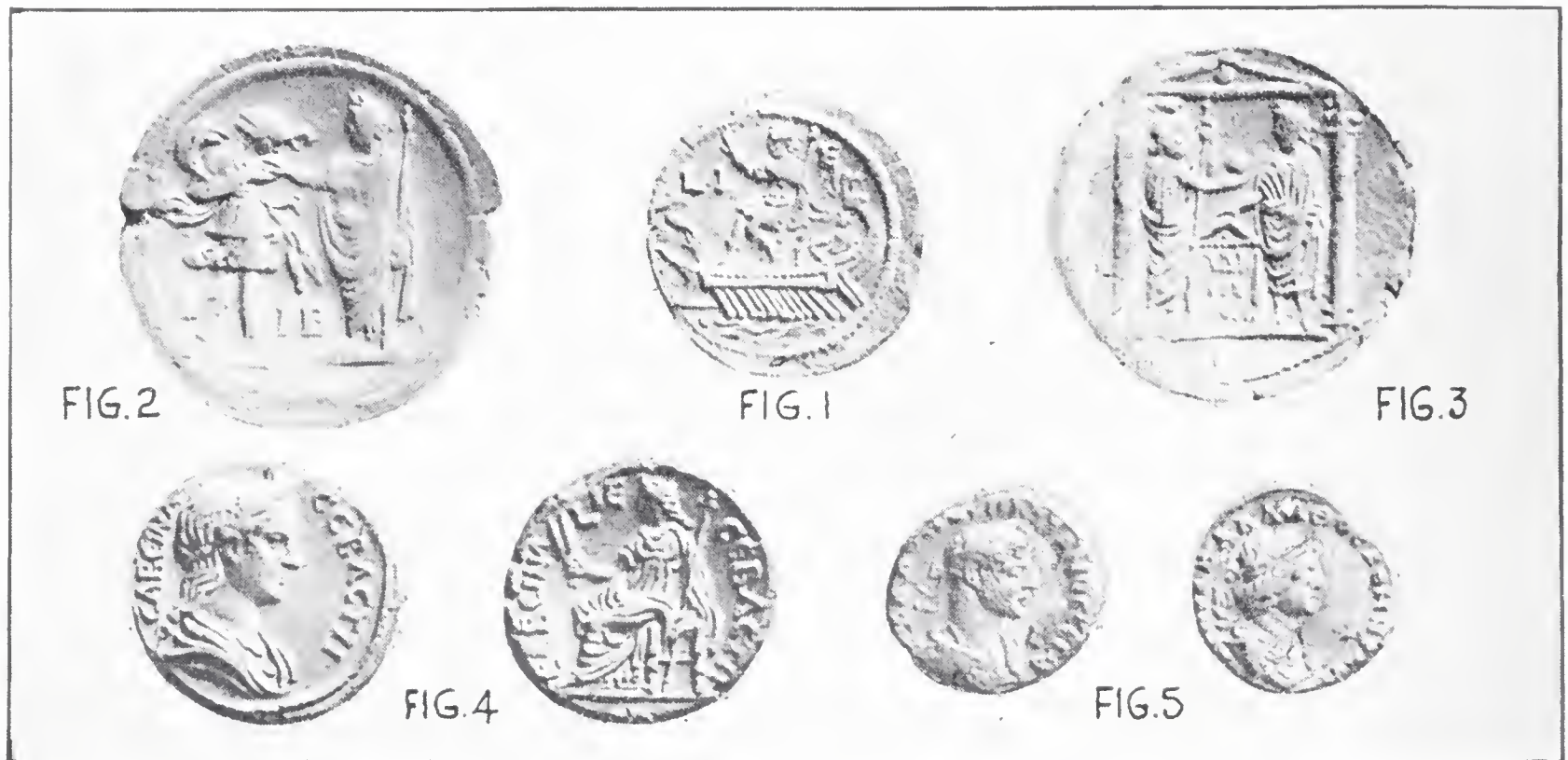
Leaving Birmingham we strike in an easterly direction towards Coventry. This Town came into existence about the year 1043 when a Benedictine Monastery (#64), portions of which are still standing, was founded by Earl Leofric and his wife Godgyfu, who was the famous Lady Godiva (#65).

(To be Continued)

Reverse Types of Alexandrian Coinage

PERSONAL TYPES

(Continued)



AFTER the reign of Hadrian, the reverse personal types, particularly those of Domitian and Trajan, became conventional or "stock" types. With few exceptions they had no particular significance.

In the year 15 of Hadrian's reign, the emperor's visit to Egypt is celebrated by several varieties. He is shown seated on a galley (fig. 1); standing in a chariot being received by Alexandria; and also in a standing position receiving the homage of the city (fig. 2). The last mentioned type also appears on the coins of the eighth year of Septimius Severus, on the occasion of his imperial visit.

The figures of Hadrian and Serapis standing in the temple (fig. 3) and of Julia Mamaea, mother of Alexander Severus, holding the model of a gateway, struck during the eighth year of her son's rule, both undoubtedly allude to the dedication of buildings in Alexandria or elsewhere in Egypt.

The emperor is often represented as a god, but when this occurs, there is no reference to Egyptian or even Alexandrian conceptions, i.e., Commodus is portrayed as Hercules; Antinous and Marcus Aurelius as Hermes; Domitia and Sabina as Demeter (fig. 4) and Faustina and Sabina as Eusebia. One interesting coin shows Julia Domna and her sons, Geta and Carracalla, as Nemesis with the Dioskuri. The designer of the coin was mistaken in his choice of type for Nemesis was the sister and not the mother of the two mythical heroes.

The last personal type to be mentioned is the portrait of Vabalathus on the reverse of the coins of Aurelian (fig. 5). Vabalathus was the son of Odenathus and the famed Zenobia. He apparently ruled in Alexandria as a vassal of the Roman emperor, after Zenobia trudged abjectly in captivity in the triumphal march of Aurelian at Rome. She was not executed, however, but was confined to pass her days in honorable confinement.

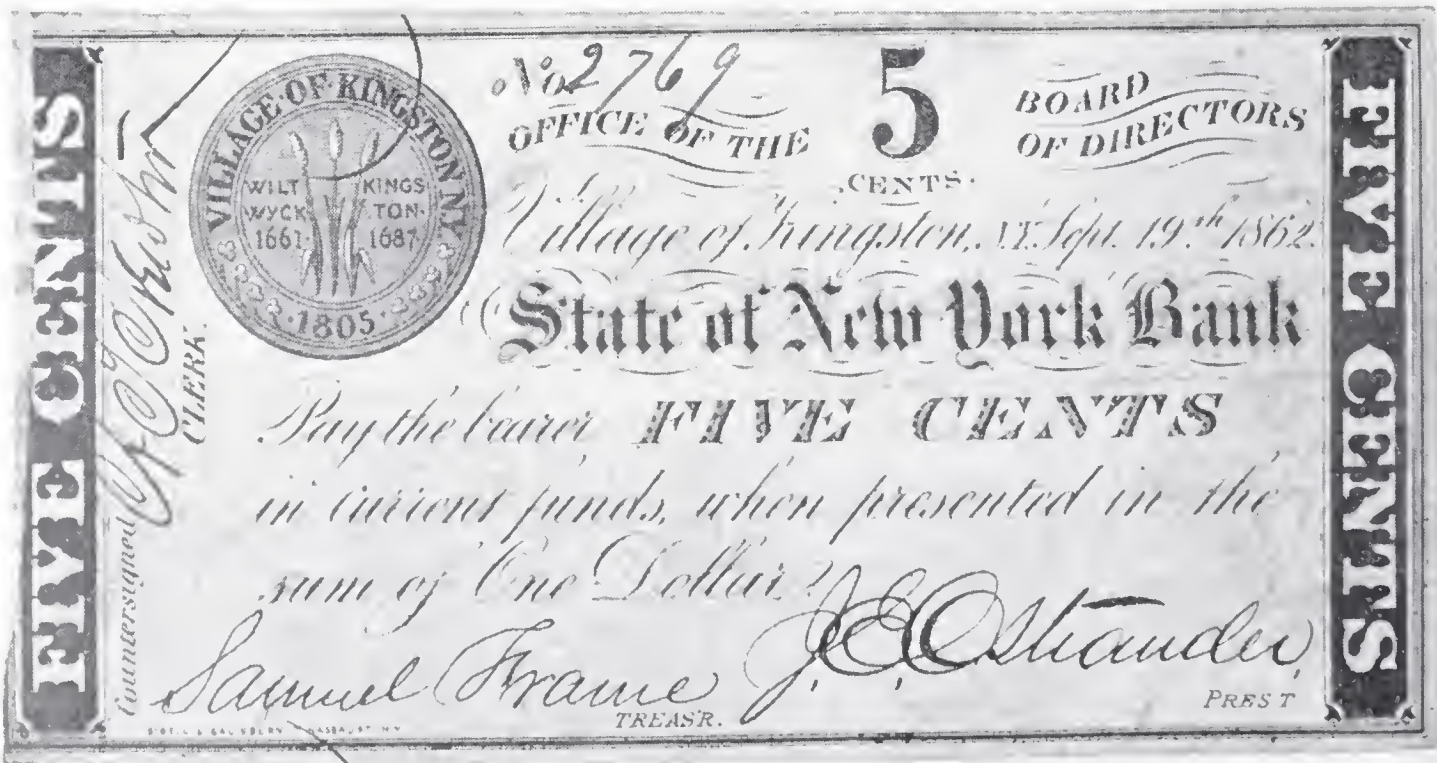
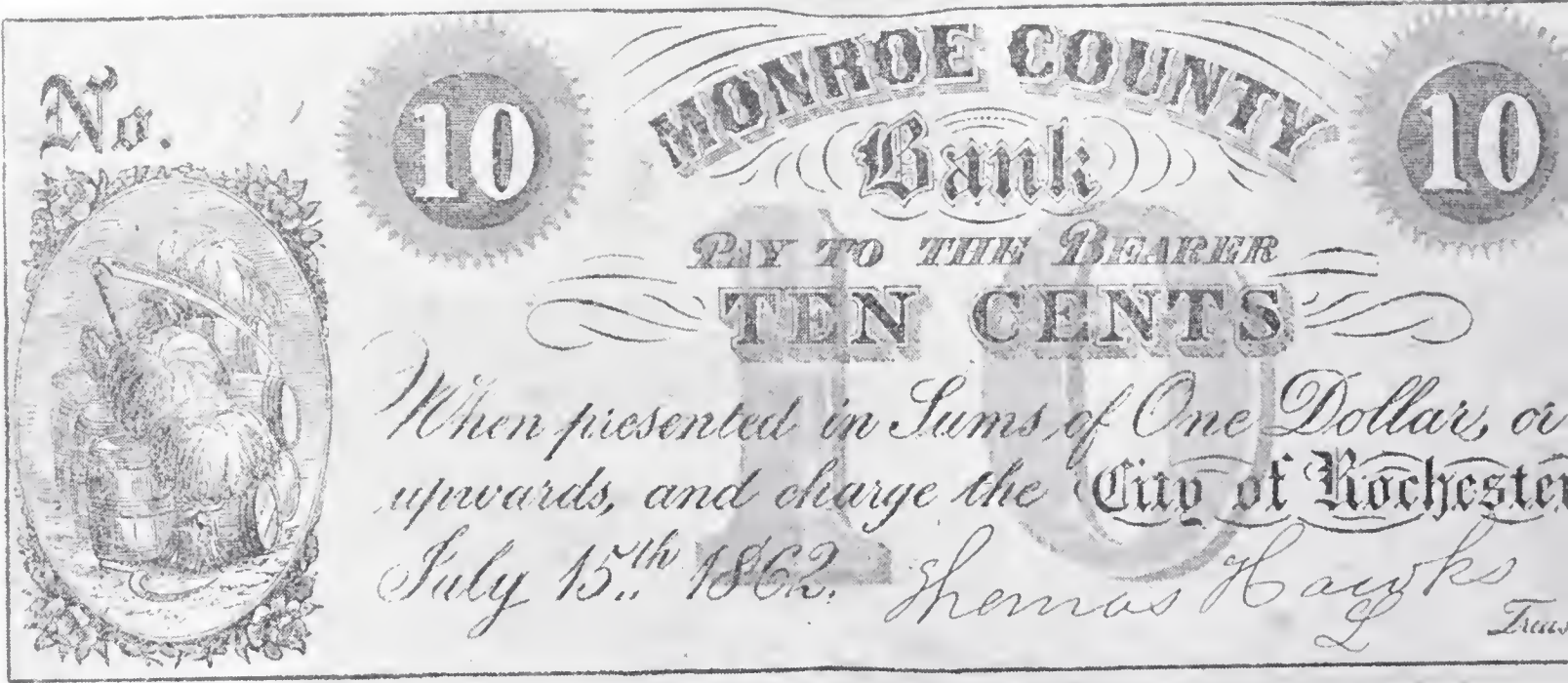
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NEW YORK

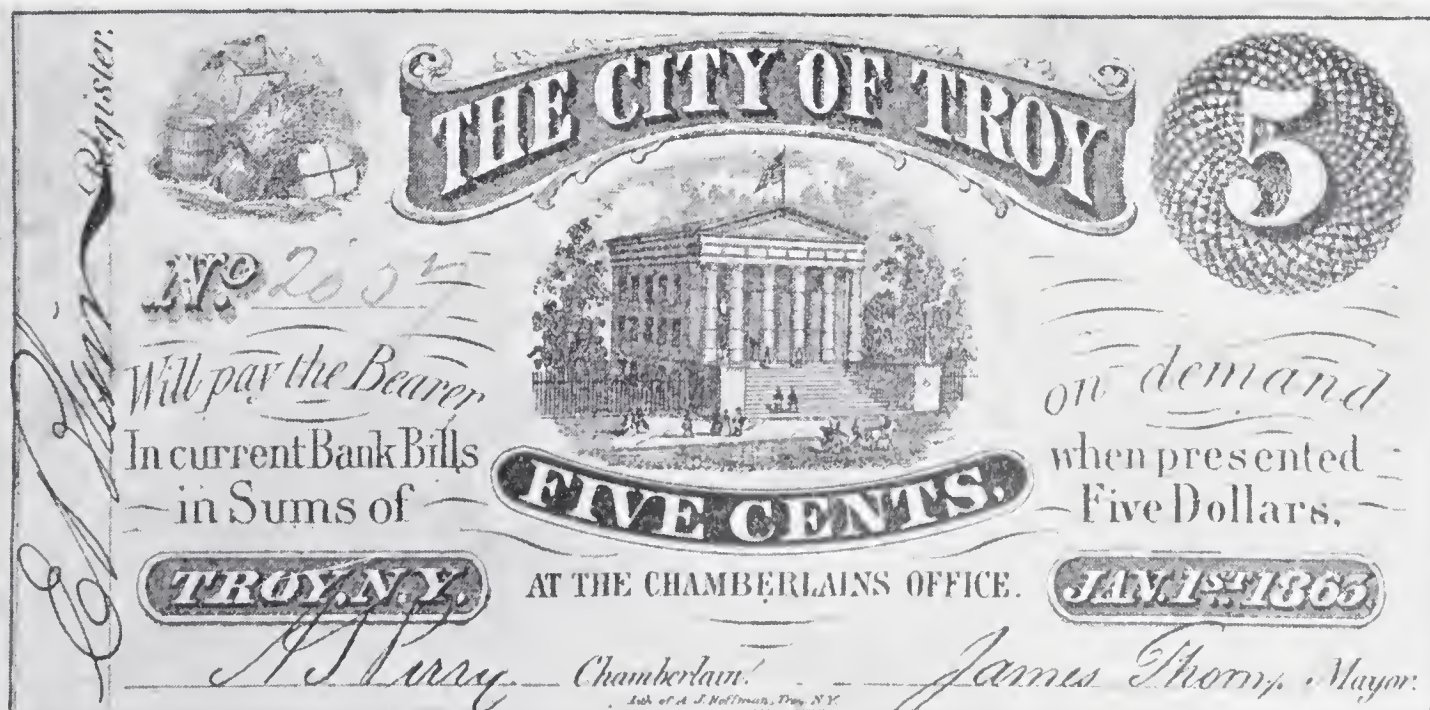
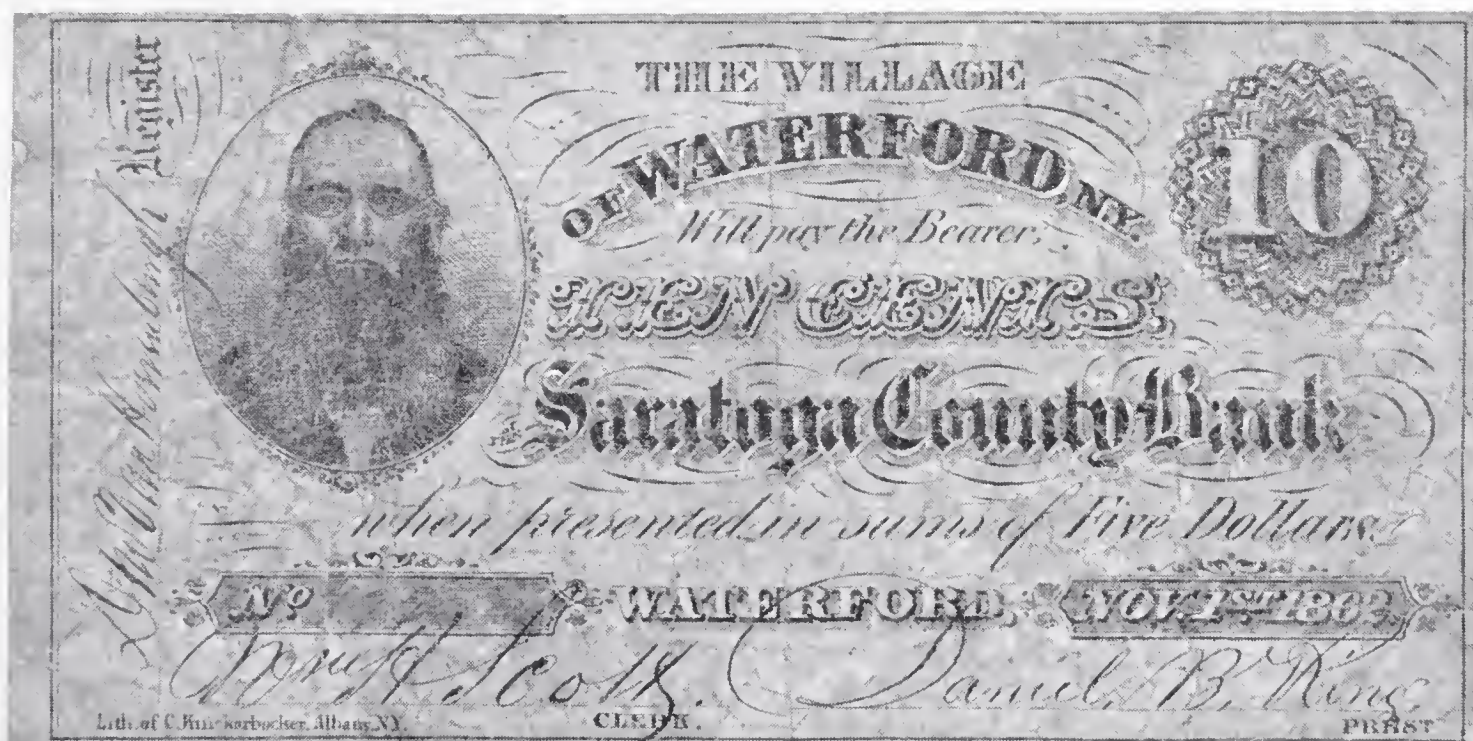
Cities and Towns

City of Albany	Village of Ogdensburgh
July 17, 1862. 10c, 25c, 50c	Oct. 24, 1862. 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c
Nov. 24, 1862. 5c, 10c	Corporation of Owego
Village of Dunkirk	Drawn on Bank of Tioga
Nov. 1, 1862. 10c, 25c, 50c	Dec. 1, 1862 w.d. 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c
Village of Elmira	Village of Port Jefferson
Nov. 1, 1862. 5c, 10c, 25c	Jan. 1, 1863. 5c (unsigned)
Village of Fort Ann	City of Poughkeepsie
Jan. 1, 1863. 10c, 25c	Drawn on Farmers & Mfg. Bank
Village of Gatesburgh	July 1, 1862. 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c
Nov. 1862. 10c, 25c, 50c	July 17, 1862. 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c
Village of Glens Falls	Oct. 20, 1862. 15c, 20c, 30c
Written dates 1862. 5c, 10c, 25c	City of Rochester
City of Hannibal	Drawn on Monroe County Bank
Nov. 17, 1862. 10c, 15c	July 15, 1862. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c
Village of Ithaca	Values in colored over-prints
Oct. 10, 1862. 5c	Dec. 1, 1862. 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c. Black
Oct. 30, 1862. 5c	and green
Oct. 1862 written dates. 10c, 25c	Village of Rondout
Mch. 25, 1863. 3c	Drawn on Bank of Rondout
May 14, 1863. 3c	Oct. 1, 1862. 10c, 25c, 50c
Village of Jamestown	With "For the treasurer" across end—
Oct. 30, 1862. 5c, 50c	5c, 10c, 25c, 50c
Village of Kingston	Village of Salem
Sept. 19, 1862. 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c	Oct. 28, 1862. 5c, 10c, 25c
Village of Medina	Village of Sandy Hill
Drawn on B. Fairman, Banker	Drawn on Bank of Fort Edward
Nov. 1, 1862. 10c	Jan. 15, 1863. 5c, 10c, 50c
Corporation of Monticello	Village of Saugerties
Nov. 11, 1862. 5c	Drawn on Bank of Ulster
Village of Newburgh	Oct. 15, 1862. 5c, 10c, 25c
Oct. 15, 1862	City of Schenectady
5c Steamboat, large 5 at left	Nov. 25, 1862. 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c
5c Steamboat, portrait at left	City of Troy
10c Child. 10c Portrait center and left	Oct. 1, 1862. 10c, 25c, 50c
10c Dog and safe. 10c Dog and safe, portrait l.	Jan. 1, 1863. 5c
25c Franklin. 50c View of building	Village of Waterford
Dec. 1, 1862. 5c, 10c	Drawn on Saratoga County Bank
Corporation of the City of New York	Nov. 1, 1862. 10c, 25c, 50c
Oct. 15, 1862. 25c	Village of Whitehall
	Nov. 1, 1862. 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During
The Month of July, 1937

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars—regular	\$407,201.50		
Quarter dollars	782,100.75		
Dimes	786,040.10		\$200,000.00
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels	275,270.00		175,000.00
One-cent bronze	100,203.00		55,000.00





Roman Architecture; As Depicted on the Imperial Coinage

By R. W. JOHNSON

PART SIX

Class 3:—Buildings and monuments known solely by their portrayal on coins.

(CONTINUED)

The Rostral Column of Augustus

The word "rostrum" in Latin is translated simply "the beak"; like that of a bird. It had, however, a secondary and more significant meaning to the Romans.

Ancient naval tactics, as evolved and practiced by the Greeks and Carthaginians, centered on the ramming and sinking of an enemy galley by means of a sharp bronze or iron prow affixed to the bow of their vessel. These prows were called by the Romans "rostra," presumably because of a fancied resemblance between the crash of one of these warlike implements into the wooden side of a hostile ship and the pecking action of a bird. Battles were won or lost in proportion to the commander's ability to out-maneuver or out-row his adversary.

The Romans, who became a naval power at a late date, for some reason or other never excelled in this type of warfare, but depended rather on coming to close quarters, grappling the enemy's ship and deciding the contest in a hand-to-hand fight. They proved conclusively the superiority of this method of attack in the first Punic War (260 B.C.), when the Roman admiral Duilius, in an encounter near Mylae, captured a large number of Carthaginian galleys and dispersed the remainder of the fleet through this agency. In honor of his success over the formerly unbeatable Punic navy, the Roman Senate granted Duilius a commemorative shaft ornamented with the anchors and prows stripped from the enemy ships. This was the first "rostral column."

Until quite recently it was thought that the denarius of Augustus exhibiting a column of this type (fig. 1) was intended to celebrate a restoration of the memorial to Duilius. It is now believed however, to illustrate a rostral column raised to the emperor himself, after his famous victory over the combined fleets of Cleopatra and Mark Anthony at Actium in 31 B.C. Augustus appears on the obverse of this coin in the guise of Apollo, who is said to have aided him during the battle.

The visitor to New York wishing to gain a clearer conception of the rostral column need only go to Columbus Circle. There he will see an almost exact reproduction of one of these ancient memorials in the shaft to the great discoverer of America.

As you have probably already guessed, the "rostrum" or orator's platform in the Roman Forum also derived its name from the rostra used to decorate the face of this structure.

The Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus

Jupiter or Jove, the Latin counterpart of the Greek Zeus, was the chief god of the Romans. From his throne high in the heavens, Jupiter regulated the affairs of mankind and reigned supreme over the host of lesser deities which went to make up the Roman Pantheon. Even his attributes, the thunderbolt and eagle, affirm his dominion over the sky and things ethereal. That he was honored and worshipped above all others we have abundant evi-



dence, particularly in the constantly recurring inscription; "I.O.M.," IOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO, or Jupiter the Greatest and the Best.

Appropriately enough, the temple to Jupiter was situated on the highest of the famous 7 hills of Rome, the Capitoline, from whence it got its name. Its career was as stormy as the very thunder-bolts of the god, which, incidentally, were reported to have damaged the building seriously on several occasions.

The first temple to Jupiter is supposed to have been erected by the Roman king, Tarquinius Superbus, at the close of the 6th century B.C. The style was Etruscan and the building material tufa, a form of volcanic rock. As historical sources mention no serious injuries sustained by this edifice in over 400 years of the Republican era, we may safely assume that the denarius of the Volteia gens (fig. 2) presents us with a substantially accurate picture of this

grand-daddy of all Roman temples. Although primarily intended to honor Jupiter, this structure also contained statues of his wife Juno and his daughter Minerva—the three deities forming the so-called Capitoline Triad. It was thus dedicated; a custom which was continued in subsequent fanes erected on this spot.

A fire in 83 B.C. razed the original building to the ground. Sulla immediately undertook the reconstruction on a more magnificent scale. It was not completed by him, but by a dawdling official Q. Lutatius Catulus in 69 B.C. The second temple is exhibited on a denarius minted by a member of the Petillia family 43-40 B.C. (fig. 3).

Once again the temple of Jupiter was swept with flame, this time as a result of the Vitellian disturbances during the Civil Wars of 69 A.D. Vespasian's first consideration, after his installation as emperor, was directed towards the erection of a still finer

edifice to house the celestial trio. This temple is represented on a sestertius of Vespasian (fig. 4). The statues of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva, each in their individual cella, are clearly visible behind the Corinthian columns of the portico. They also appear in the richly adorned pediment of the temple.

Fire ravaged the temple of Jupiter for the third and last time in 80 A.D. Its restoration by Domitian was carried-out in the most lavish manner. The columns were of white marble, the doors plated with gold and the roof covered with heavily gilded tiles. If we accept the statement of Plutarch, that the gilding of this temple alone cost 12,000 talents (well over 14 million dollars), we can appreciate why it was considered one of the wonders of its day. I have not included an illustration of this structure, although it does appear on certain coins of Domitian, due to the fact that his restoration follows the general lines of the edifice depicted on the sestertius of his father, Vespasian (fig. 4).

Domitian's temple to Jupiter remained substantially unaltered and undamaged during the reigns of his successors for the duration of the Western Empire. Its demolition commenced when the semi-barbaric Roman general Stilicho carried off the gold plates from the doors and Gaiseric, king of the Vandals, stripped the gilt tiles from the roof in the fifth century A.D. In the Middle Ages a noble family by the name of Caffarelli built their palace on the site of this temple. The only portion of original Capitol remaining today, is a section of the wall built into the Museo Mussolini.

The Funeral Pyre of Antoninus Pius

Amongst the "consecration" pieces of the Antonines and the Severi, we frequently observe a tower-like edifice resembling a set-back skyscraper or an Assyrian "ziggurat." This type portrays the imperial funeral pyre, the only in-

stance in which a purely temporary structure appears on the Roman coinage.

The Greeks practiced cremation of the dead long before the Roman conquest. Alexander the Great erected a magnificent funeral pyre or tomb to his closest friend Hephaestion, which, according to the descriptions of Diodorus, must have far surpassed that of the emperor Antoninus Pius (fig. 5). The tombs of the emperor Hadrian in Rome and of the Hellenistic ruler, King Mausolus of Caria (from whose name the word "mausoleum" originated), were also modeled after the ancient funeral pyre.

Wooden beams were of course used exclusively for the framework of the structure, although non-inflammable substances such as ivory sculptures, statuary and rich tapestries adorned the exterior. The emperor's body, wrapped in a sheet of asbestos to preserve the ashes, was placed in the sepulchral chamber (represented by the two closed doors on the second stage) and the golden chariot which he used during his lifetime was deposited at the apex.

After elaborate ceremonies and the delivery of the funeral oration his successor applied the torch. As the flames rose an eagle was released from the top. This truly regal bird was supposed to bear the soul of the deceased emperor directly to heaven. Fig. 6, a denarius of the empress Sabina, shows a similar apotheosis.

(To be Continued)

United States Commemorative Half Dollar Battle of Antietam

This half dollar is now being distributed by the commission. Collectors who wish to obtain them may write to the Washington County Historical Society, 45 East Washington Street, Hagerstown, Maryland. The cost is \$1.65 each which includes postage and insurance.

New Issues of Coins

Continued from page 122

Canada Again

The dollar and the 50 cent piece of the new George VI issue are now out.



They were accurately described in the Journal for May. The dollar carries the same design as the piece struck in 1936.

The half dollar is the most elaborate in design of the series and is a very handsome coin. It is the work of Mr. Kruger Gray and is rendered largely in outline, giving it a bold clean-cut appearance. The crowned arms of Canada is supported on one side by the customary lion although it looks more like a leopard. Leopards, by the way, used to be on English coins until ousted by the lion. Whatever it may be it is displaying the Union Jack. The other supporter is the unicorn which is displaying the Lilies of France on a banner, showing that Canada was once French.

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1931	1928 S	1916 S	1923 D
1932 D	1928	1917 D	1923 S
1933	1929 D	1917 S	1924 S
1936	1929 S	1918	1925
	1930	1918 D	1925 S
	1930 S	1918 S	1926
	1931	1919	1926 D
	1931 D	1919 D	1926 S
	1931 S	1919 S	1927
	1934	1920	1927 D
5 Cents	1934 D	1920 D	1927 S
1930	1934 S	1920 S	1928 S
1934	1935	1921	1934 D
1935 S	1935 D	1921 D	1934 S
1936	1936 S	1921 S	1935 D
		1923 S	1935 S
		1928 S	
		1929 S	
	25 Cents	1929 D	
	1932 D	1934 D	
	1932 S	1934 S	
	1934 D	1935	
	1934 S	1935 D	
	1936 S	1935 S	

COMMEMORATIVE COINS

Prices Revised to September 1st, 1937

The great demand for United States Commemorative Coins has made it impossible for us to maintain the prices quoted in the Standard Catalogue or Price List. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to publish a monthly list of our current prices. As our stock is now well balanced we are omitting the "Bids" on half dollars. Prices are subject to change without notice. Postage extra in all cases. All quotations are for uncirculated coins. This list cancels all previous ones.

	Price		Price
1. 1892 Half Dollar. Columbus	1.50	40. 1935 Half Dollar. Texas	
2. 1893 Half Dollar. Columbus	1.00	40a. 1935 Half Dollar. Texas D	
3. 1893 Quarter Dol. Isabella	3.00	40b. 1935 Half Dollar. Texas S	
4. 1900 Dollar. Lafayette	5.00	Sold only in sets of three.....	6.00
5. 1915 Half Dol. Pan. Pacific.....	17.50	41. 1936 Half Dollar. Arkansas	
6. 1918 Half Dollar. Lincoln	1.50	41a. 1936 Half Dollar. Arkansas D	
7. 1920 Half Dollar. Maine	6.00	41b. 1936 Half Dollar. Arkansas S	
8. 1920 Half Dollar. Pilgrim	2.00	Sold only in sets of three.....	7.50
9. 1921 Half Dollar. Pilgrim	10.00	42. 1936 Half Dollar. Rhode Island	
10. 1921 Half Dollar. Missouri	20.00	42a. 1936 Half Dollar. Rhode Island D	
11. 1921 Half Dollar. Missouri.2*4	30.00	42b. 1936 Half Dollar. Rhode Island S	
12. 1921 Half Dollar. Alabama	6.00	Sold only in sets of three.....	9.00
13. 1921 Half Dollar. Alabama.2x2	20.00	43. 1936 Half Dollar. Boone	2.25
14. 1922 Half Dollar. Grant	2.50	43a. 1936 Half Dollar. Boone D	
15. 1922 Half Dollar. Grant*	60.00	43b. 1936 Half Dollar. Boone S	
16. 1923 Half Dollar. Monroe	2.00	Sold by the pair only.....	12.00
17. 1924 Half Dollar. Huguenot	3.00	44. 1936 Half Dollar. Texas	
18. 1925 Half Dollar. Lexington	2.00	44a. 1936 Half Dollar. Texas D	
19. 1925 Half Dollar. Stone Mt.	1.25	44b. 1936 Half Dollar. Texas S	
20. 1925 Half Dollar. California	3.00	Sold only in sets of three.....	7.50
21. 1925 Half Dollar. Vancouver	10.00	45. 1936 Half Dollar. Oregon	5.00
22. 1926 Half Dollar. Sesqui	2.00	45a. 1936 Half Dollar. Oregon S	10.00
23. 1926 Half Dollar. Oregon	2.00	46. 1936 Half Dollar. San Diego	3.00
24. 1926 Half Dollar. Oregon S	2.00	47. 1936 Half Dollar. Cleveland	2.50
25. 1927 Half Dollar. Vermont	4.00	48. 1936 Half Dollar. Wisconsin	2.25
26. 1928 Half Dollar. Hawaii	15.00	49. 1936 Half Dollar. Cincinnati	
27. 1928 Half Dollar. Oregon	5.50	49a. 1936 Half Dollar. Cincinnati D	
28. 1933 Half Dollar. Oregon	10.00	49b. 1936 Half Dollar. Cincinnati S	
29. 1934 Half Dollar. Oregon	5.50	Sold only in sets of three.....	30.00
30. 1934 Half Dollar. Maryland	2.00	50. 1936 Half Dollar. Long Island	2.00
31. 1934 Half Dollar. Texas	1.75	51. 1936 Half Dollar. York, Me.	2.25
32. 1934 Half Dollar. Boone	5.00	52. 1936 Half Dollar. Bridgeport	3.00
33. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone	2.50	53. 1936 Half Dollar. Lynchburg	4.50
33a. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone D	6.50	54. 1936 Half Dollar. Elgin, Ill.	2.25
33b. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone S	6.50	55. 1936 Half Dollar. Albany, N.Y.	3.00
34. 1935 Half Dollar. Connecticut	4.50	56. 1936 Half Dollar. San Francisco	3.00
35. 1935 Half Dollar. Arkansas	3.50	57. 1936 Half Dollar. Columbia, S.C....	
35a. 1935 Half Dollar. Arkansas D	6.00	57a. 1936 Half Dollar. Columbia D	
35b. 1935 Half Dollar. Arkansas S	6.00	57b. 1936 Half Dollar. Columbia S	
36. 1935 Half Dollar. Hudson	10.00	Sold only in sets of three.....	15.00
37. 1935 Half Dollar. San Diego	2.00	58. 1936 Half Dollar. Robinson	3.50
38. 1935 Half Dollar. Spanish Trail	6.50	59. 1937 Half Dollar. Roanoke Is.	2.50
39. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone		60. 1937 Half Dollar. Boone	2.50
With small 1934 date.....	2.50	61. 1937 Half Dollar. Oregon D	2.25
39a. 1935 Half Dollar. Same D		62. 1936 Half Dollar. Delaware	2.75
39b. 1935 Half Dollar. Same S		63. 1938 Half Dollar. New Rochelle	3.00
Sold only by the pair	75.00		

SILVER COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

1925 Norse Centennial	1.50	1935 Pony Express Jubilee. Nickel-	
1935 Pony Express. Coin silver	3.00	Silver25

GOLD COMMEMORATIVE COINS

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
1903 Dollar. Jefferson	5.00	8.00	1915 50 Dol. Pan. Pac. Round.....	225.00	325.00
1903 Dollar. McKinley	5.00	8.00	1915 50 Dol. Pan. Pac. Octag.	190.00	275.00
1904 Dollar. Lewis-Clark	12.50	18.50	1916 Dollar. McKinley	3.50	5.50
1905 Dollar. Lewis-Clark	10.00	16.50	1917 Dollar. McKinley	6.50	10.00
1915 2½ Dol. Pan. Pacific	12.00	17.50	1922 Dollar. Grant	8.00	12.00
1915 Dollar. Pan. Pacific	6.00		1922 Dollar. Grant. Star		8.00
			1926 2½ Dollar. Sesqui		7.50



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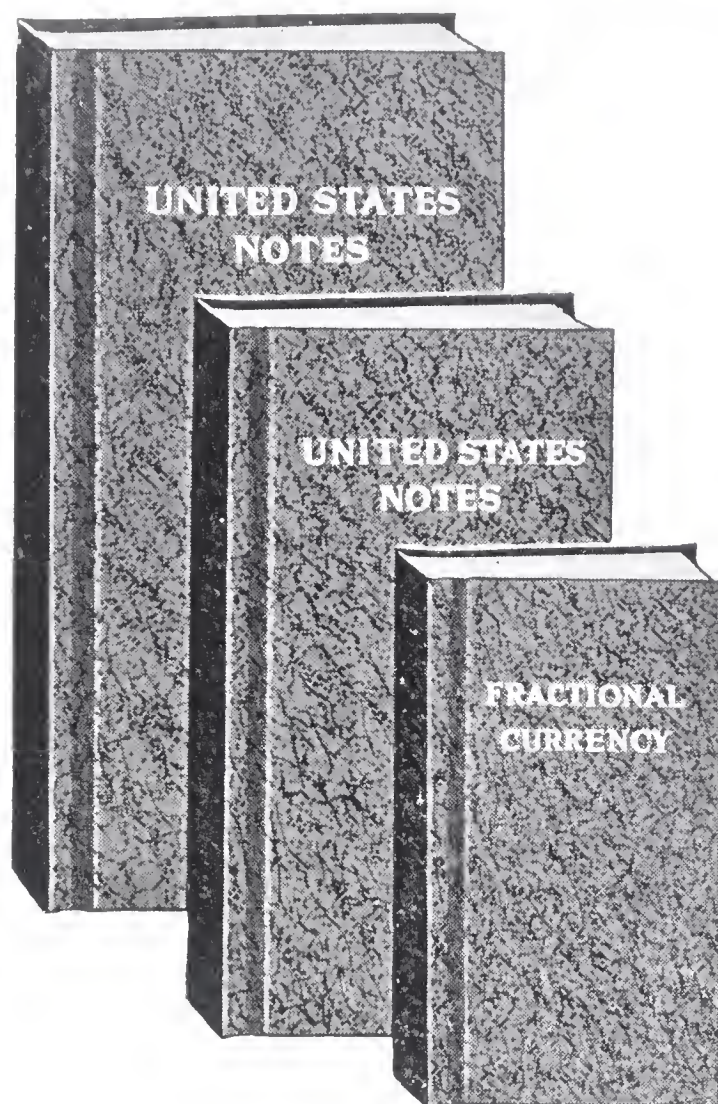
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